

107TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 494

To provide for a transition to democracy and to promote economic recovery
in Zimbabwe.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8, 2001

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To provide for a transition to democracy and to promote
economic recovery in Zimbabwe.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Zimbabwe Democracy
5 and Economic Recovery Act of 2001”.

6 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

7 It is the policy of the United States to support the
8 people of Zimbabwe in their struggle to effect peaceful,
9 democratic change, achieve broad-based and equitable eco-
10 nomic growth, and restore the rule of law.

1 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

2 In this Act:

3 (1) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITU-
 4 TIONS.—The term “international financial institu-
 5 tions” means the multilateral development banks
 6 and the International Monetary Fund.

7 (2) MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS.—
 8 The term “multilateral development banks” means
 9 the International Bank for Reconstruction and De-
 10 velopment, the International Development Associa-
 11 tion, the International Finance Corporation, the
 12 Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Devel-
 13 opment Bank, the Inter-American Investment Cor-
 14 poration, the African Development Bank, the Afri-
 15 can Development Fund, the European Bank for Re-
 16 construction and Development, and the Multilateral
 17 Investment Guaranty Agency.

18 **SEC. 4. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND ECO-**
 19 **NOMIC RECOVERY.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
 21 ings:

22 (1) Through economic mismanagement, un-
 23 democratic practices, and the costly deployment of
 24 troops to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the
 25 Government of Zimbabwe has rendered itself ineli-
 26 gible to participate in International Bank for Recon-

1 construction and Development and International Mone-
 2 tary Fund programs, which would otherwise be pro-
 3 viding substantial resources to assist in the recovery
 4 and modernization of Zimbabwe's economy. The peo-
 5 ple of Zimbabwe have thus been denied the economic
 6 and democratic benefits envisioned by the donors to
 7 such programs, including the United States.

8 (2) In September 1999 the IMF suspended its
 9 support under a "Stand By Arrangement", approved
 10 the previous month, for economic adjustment and re-
 11 form in Zimbabwe.

12 (3) In October 1999, the International Develop-
 13 ment Association (in this section referred to as the
 14 "IDA") suspended all structural adjustment loans,
 15 credits, and guarantees to the Government of
 16 Zimbabwe.

17 (4) In May 2000, the IDA suspended all other
 18 new lending to the Government of Zimbabwe.

19 (5) In September 2000, the IDA suspended dis-
 20bursement of funds for ongoing projects under pre-
 21viously-approved loans, credits, and guarantees to
 22the Government of Zimbabwe.

23 (b) SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION AND
 24 ECONOMIC RECOVERY.—Upon receipt by the appropriate

1 congressional committees of a certification described in
2 subsection (d), the following shall apply:

3 (1) DEBT RELIEF AND OTHER FINANCIAL AS-
4 SISTANCE.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

5 (A) undertake a review of the feasibility of
6 restructuring, rescheduling, or eliminating the
7 sovereign debt of Zimbabwe held by any agency
8 of the United States Government;

9 (B) direct the United States executive di-
10 rector of each multilateral development bank to
11 propose that the bank should undertake a re-
12 view of the feasibility of restructuring, resched-
13 uling, or eliminating the sovereign debt of
14 Zimbabwe held by that bank; and

15 (C) direct the United States executive di-
16 rector of each international financial institution
17 to which the United States is a member to pro-
18 pose to undertake financial and technical sup-
19 port for Zimbabwe, especially support that is
20 intended to promote Zimbabwe's economic re-
21 covery and development, the stabilization of the
22 Zimbabwean dollar, and the viability of
23 Zimbabwe's democratic institutions.

24 (2) ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOUTHERN AFRICA
25 FINANCE CENTER.—The President should direct the

1 establishment of a Southern Africa Finance Center
2 located in Zimbabwe that will include regional offices
3 of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, the
4 Export-Import Bank of the United States, and the
5 Trade and Development Agency for the purpose of
6 facilitating the development of commercial projects
7 in Zimbabwe and the southern Africa region.

8 (c) MULTILATERAL FINANCING RESTRICTION.—

9 Until the President makes the certification described in
10 subsection (d), and except as may be required to meet
11 basic human needs or for good governance, the Secretary
12 of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive
13 director to each international financial institution to op-
14 pose and vote against—

15 (1) any extension by the respective institution
16 of any loan, credit, or guarantee to the Government
17 of Zimbabwe; or

18 (2) any cancellation or reduction of indebted-
19 ness owed by the Government of Zimbabwe to the
20 United States or any international financial institu-
21 tion.

22 (d) PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION THAT CERTAIN
23 CONDITIONS ARE SATISFIED.—A certification under this
24 subsection is a certification transmitted to the appropriate

1 congressional committees of a determination made by the
2 President that the following conditions are satisfied:

3 (1) RESTORATION OF THE RULE OF LAW.—The
4 rule of law has been restored in Zimbabwe, including
5 respect for ownership and title to property, freedom
6 of speech and association, and an end to the lawless-
7 ness, violence, and intimidation sponsored, condoned,
8 or tolerated by the Government of Zimbabwe, the
9 ruling party, and their supporters or entities.

10 (2) ELECTION OR PRE-ELECTION CONDI-
11 TIONS.—Either of the following two conditions is
12 satisfied:

13 (A) PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Zimbabwe
14 has held a presidential election that is widely
15 accepted as free and fair by independent inter-
16 national monitors, and the president-elect is
17 free to assume the duties of the office.

18 (B) PRE-ELECTION CONDITIONS.—In the
19 event the certification is made before the presi-
20 dential election takes place, the Government of
21 Zimbabwe has sufficiently improved the pre-
22 election environment to a degree consistent with
23 accepted international standards for security
24 and freedom of movement and association.

1 (3) COMMITMENT TO EQUITABLE, LEGAL, AND
2 TRANSPARENT LAND REFORM.—The Government of
3 Zimbabwe has demonstrated a commitment to an
4 equitable, legal, and transparent land reform pro-
5 gram consistent with agreements reached at the
6 International Donors' Conference on Land Reform
7 and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in Harare,
8 Zimbabwe, in September 1998.

9 (4) FULFILLMENT OF AGREEMENT ENDING
10 WAR IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO.—The
11 Government of Zimbabwe is making a good faith ef-
12 fort to fulfill the terms of the Lusaka, Zambia,
13 agreement on ending the war in the Democratic Re-
14 public of Congo.

15 (5) MILITARY AND NATIONAL POLICE SUBORDI-
16 NATE TO CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT.—The Zimbabwean
17 Armed Forces, the National Police of Zimbabwe,
18 and other state security forces are responsible to and
19 serve the elected civilian government.

20 (e) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provi-
21 sions of subsection (b) or subsection (c), if the President
22 determines that it is in the national interest of the United
23 States to do so.

1 **SEC. 5. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, THE**
2 **FREE PRESS AND INDEPENDENT MEDIA, AND**
3 **THE RULE OF LAW.**

4 (a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to
5 provide assistance under part I and chapter 4 of part II
6 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to—

7 (1) support an independent and free press and
8 electronic media in Zimbabwe;

9 (2) support equitable, legal, and transparent
10 mechanisms of land reform in Zimbabwe, including
11 the payment of costs related to the acquisition of
12 land and the resettlement of individuals, consistent
13 with the International Donors' Conference on Land
14 Reform and Resettlement in Zimbabwe held in
15 Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1998, or any sub-
16 sequent agreement relating thereto; and

17 (3) for democracy and governance programs in
18 Zimbabwe.

19 (b) FUNDING.—Of the funds made available to carry
20 out part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assist-
21 ance Act of 1961 for fiscal year 2002—

22 (1) not less than \$20,000,000 is authorized to
23 be available to provide the assistance described in
24 subsection (a)(2); and

1 (2) not less than \$6,000,000 is authorized to be
 2 available to provide the assistance described in sub-
 3 section (a)(3).

4 (c) SUPERSEDES OTHER LAWS.—The authority in
 5 this section supersedes any other provision of law.

6 **SEC. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ACTIONS TO BE**
 7 **TAKEN AGAINST INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIBLE**
 8 **FOR VIOLENCE AND THE BREAKDOWN OF**
 9 **THE RULE OF LAW IN ZIMBABWE.**

10 It is the sense of Congress that the President should
 11 begin immediate consultation with the governments of Eu-
 12 ropean Union member states, Canada, and other appro-
 13 priate foreign countries on ways in which to—

14 (1) identify and share information regarding in-
 15 dividuals responsible for the deliberate breakdown of
 16 the rule of law, politically motivated violence, and in-
 17 timidation in Zimbabwe;

18 (2) identify assets of those individuals held out-
 19 side Zimbabwe;

20 (3) implement travel and economic sanctions
 21 against those individuals and their associates and
 22 families; and

23 (4) provide for the eventual removal or amend-
 24 ment of those sanctions.

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